SMART MILLINERY FOR MID-WINTER

Velvet, Taffeta Silk and Felt in Elegant Designs.

FLOWERS ALL NOT BANISHED.

Roses Are Most Favored, and They Are in All Styles-Buckles of Gold in the Long, Narrowed Empire Style, Are Also Much Used.

A smart hat is as requisite to a woman's well-dressed appearance as a smart gown. Winter millinery has now declared itself and the sections of the shops in which the season's hats are congregated are filled with admiring visitors and ready

purchasers.
The materials that are used this winter are quite different from those that have been employed heretofore. Velvet, taffeta silk and felt are the chief materials, but they are used in such different ways that they are apparently not the same. The felt is often in long str.ps, like the braid that was used for straw hats; the velvet is stitched and shirred and plaited, while the slik is tucked and shirred and puffed as though it were chiffon. Breadth is the

main thing, it would appear, from a sur-vey of the season's headwear. Whether this be achieved by a yard of buckle or by a feather curied caressingly along the brim's very edge, or by fold upon fold to make your hat look proader than it is

SMART FUR-TRIMMED MODELS

Fur hats are again in style this winter. Many pretty hats have velvet or panne crowns with fur brims, and a number of models have the brims edged with fur or the flaring brim faced with it. The hats made of sable, mink or chinchilla, are the smartest and the most extensive, and are in the same designs as the velvet and tulle hats. They are generally in shapes to be worn over the face. The heavy look which is always to be avoided in a hat of a thick substance like fur is counteracted of tentimes with trimmings of feather pompons, draperies of soft, white lace, or decoration of velvet flowers.

A pretty girl who wanted a pretty hat has bought one of chinchilla fur. It is not a toque, but has a rather wide rim which is draped with white lace. It is trimmed with a black velvet bow. The hat will be

is an elegant but, but not too dressy to be French milliners are making sealskin hats, rimmed profusely with pink and white

funny little heads and tails of the fur family are also used in the trimming of winter headwear; the little shower of tails is to be seen on many of the up-to-date hats. Characteristic methods of, how fur is used in the winter millinery are il-lustrated to-day. The first hat is a fashlustrated to-day. The first flat is a lassi-lonable combination of sable and lace with the smart little sable tails daugling behind. A dressy hat of chinchilla has the crown covered with pink roses; this combination of flowers and fur is one of the most pop-

FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE WIN-

TER.

Flowers are by no means banished with the summer chapeaux. Roses seem to be the most favored for millinery garn.ture at present. They are finely colored and beautifully shaded and are made mostly. of velvet, soft satin and soft silk. Black roses are also seen. Velvet roses come in all sizes, from the very smallest to the huge ones which form the entire crown of

so much as overgrown flowers. These new rese hats are formed not of masses of roses hats are formed not of masses of roses, but of large petals of velvet. A lovely hat has a broad rim and a low, round crown made of the pink petals, the sole trimming being a low, spreading bow of black velvet in the front. Another lovely example consists of pale pink velvet rose leaves which compose the entire crown, and are lightly velled with white tulle. The are lightly veiled with white tulle. The brim of this hat is formed of swathings of tulle, edged with fine gold braid. A beau-tiful white heron aigrette rises from the upturned left side. A delightful adornment for evening toques of lace, tulle or chiffon is found in huge flowers of chiffon wonder-fully finted and in many examples having jeweled centres; velvet in exquisite tones is also used for making these flowers. Ivy and berried holly are appropriate trimmings for winter hats, and foliage in richly glowing colors is also used. Violets apparently have a charmed existence and again appear. Carysanthemums and dahlas are also popular. On the black stitched velvet toque illustrated to-day, white dahlas uphold the lace-lined crown. Of quite another character and shape is the made in miroir velvet in a beautiful shade of deep violets. This toque has a soft crown very gracefully draped while the brim is lined underneath with many folds of velvet, cunningly arranged. For sole trimming there is one g ant loose-leaved Japanese chrysanthemum in a paler shade

of mauve. THE TOUCH OF GOLD.

stone and cut jet ornaments are also used. Occasionally a large buckle, measuring sixteen inches, crosses the entire front of a broad hat. The long buckle in gold, enamelled in colors or starred with jewels, soft, pretty gray fur. A puffed rosette of pink panne and a large pink rose on a dinchilia hat produce a charming effect. Turquoise blue also combines attractively with chinchilia. A novel broad tall toque trinually be trinually with two camellas that look though just plucked from the plant. It

portions as to become the dominating feature of the millinery of the moment. A touch of thas l-silver or gold—is introduced in almost every one of the new models, whether it be intended for dressy or ordinary wear, and when tastefully disposed is very effective. In some hats shimmering cloth-of-gold is used for either the bread, low, Tam O'Shanter crown or the brim facing, and when black or deep cream lace appliques are disposed here and there the general effect is charming. The craze for gold has been reflected by millinery to the extent of all-gold hats. The gold is really nothing more than gold braid, the strands being coarser, perhaps, gond is really inclining more than good braid, the strands being coarser, perhaps, and the whole weave imitating a fine straw, but the foundation principle is the same. Such hats are trimmed simply with knot of black or white ostrich plumes roll of black velvet finishing the edge of the brim as it girdles the crown. Buckles are a distinctive feature of the nodes in millinery. Many of the most fash-

onable hats this season are ornamented the long, narrow Empire buckles. The plumage in such brilliant shades as roses ink, violet and bright blue are rather pink, violet and bright blue are rather fearsome looking objects, and calculated to render their wearers rather conspleuous. As for the toques the up-to-date woman defles superstition and bravely perches one of these smart bits of millinery creation on her fluffy pompadour. The feather toques are so complete that very little additional trimming is required. In some the brims are arranged with long curved plumes meeting at the back, and joined in the front by a bird, a tufr of plumage or a chou of soft feathers. Jet toques have by borders of mink or grebe, and a combination of merle feathers and grebe s sometimes seen.

s sometimes seen. For general service nothing is more aceptable than the turban of velvet, black f you choose, to match your cloth tailormade suit preferred, and with no trimming beyond its own folds and a breast of wing or two, in tones the same as the velvet. Velvet toques trimmed coque feathers or ostrich feather pom-pons and worn off the face are a ser-viceable style of headwear, and, as a rule, becoming. It is a fad just now to have them in the same shade as the costume with which they are worn and with only the feathers in black. This little touch of black against the colored velvet is decidedly attractive and often makes a hat much smarter than when it is all one

color. The soft felts for outing wear are trimmed with breasts as well as wings and quills, and the big dropping pempons of coque feathers are particularly stylish on hats of simple design. They are some-times all of the green coque feathers, or have the white ones showing slightly beneath. Being used in the pompon form they are appropriate for the simple felts, as the long feathers of the same kind

Mr. Hayden's "Strenuous" Hen.

The grittiest han in America lives in Alsea, Oregon. Her right to be called brave has been tested, and, says the Cor-

brave has been tested, and, as a brave hen, but a "strenuous" hen.

She belongs to one of the Hayden brothers. They also own a threshing machine, which was taken out of the shed for the first time last week, and a small field of grain was threshed to see that the ma-chine was in good running order. After the job was finished the machine

was returned to the shed, when, to the amazement of all, there in the corner of amazement of all, there in the corner of the separator sat the strenuous hen. Under her was a nest of eggs that she was endeavoring to hatch. She had been on the nest when the machine was taken

She was there when the belts and pul-She was there when the belts and pulleys began to whiz, when the fan began to sing and when the riddlers began to shake and rattle. The wind from the fan ruffled her feathers and almost took her breath; but, like the boy on the burning deck, she stayed at her post. What her thoughts were when the swift cylinder began to chew up straw cannot be guessed. When found she was uninjured. There was dust in her mouth and a somewhat

ban, some thirty mises or so not to London, in the county of Herbford, which every Englishman, for some occult reason, calls "Herbs," as he calls also Hampshire "Hants," With the exception of Winchester, the Cathedral and Abbey of St. Alban is the largest church in England, its extreme length being 550 feet, while Winchester boasts 556; but neither its size or its beauty nor even its architectural interest (for save its great square Norman tower, it has little to boast of in that respect) drew me to the venerable Abbey on the bank of the River Ver; but its history.

I suspect the diocese of my Lord Bishop of St. Alban is a small one, however large his Cathedral, for of the thirty-five hishops of the established Church, he is, with four exceptions, the most poorly-paid the salver being only system tousand

his salary being only sixteen thousand ollars a year; but, on the other hand, his dollars a year, but, the very numerous clergy, and he is very near London (where, in fact, he lives), and that counts for much in the life of the professional Eng-

The eye rarely surveys a more restful and attractive spectacle than a village in the south of England, where no factory chimney blurs the arching sky with its moky snakes; and as I walked through the little town and then beyond through softly undulating fields, whose carpet was the greenest sward and whose furniwas the givenest state of the ture clumps of great orks and elms, under which Hanoverlans and Stuarts and Tuders Yorks and Lancasters and Norman's and Danes and Saxons had roamed or rested. fully comprehended why "a peace in th untry" is the most ardent and the most miversal of the longings of the successful

Englishman.
The day before my visit I had been on of the throng that followed down the aisles of Brampton Oratory the remains of the great lawyer whose career as Lord Chief Justice of England was so brilliant but so brief, and I understand why Epsom and so brief, and I understand way Epsom and not London was the place of predilection of Lord Russell of Killowen, and why, not in London, but in Epsom's modest ceme-tery, he had marked his grave.

QUESTION OF HISTORY.

Since the restoration of the Abbey through the munificence of Lord Grim-thorpe, a store of years ago, the fiercest ontroversy has raged as to whether any the architectural beauties of St. Albar are left, and this alone would sufficiently excuse my lack of enthusiasm on that score. Grimthorpe will be known by those who took any interest in the ecclesiastical who took any interest in the extablishment," as the leader of the Low Church or Evan-gelical party; while to those who read Lon-don papers he is known as the writer of the gost involved and judicrously uninthe nost involved and ladicrously timi-telligible English that finds its way into print. But notw thetanding he gave quite a fortune to the restoration of the Ab-bey; and among his rewards is one which it is difficult to see without amusement. On entering the middle porch of the Ab-bey one remarks four medallions in stone, on which were once displayed the tradion which were once displayed the tradi-

tional symbols of the four Evangelists, but in the place allotted to St. Matthew formerly is now seen the austere face of Grimthorpe! If Bonaparte, who did nothing for Milan Cathedrai, could have his statue among the seven thousand that adorn that temple, why not honor the rector of St. Alban with a similar recognition? But it must be admitted that reverence itself might be excused a smile on observing the association—"Grimthorpe, Mark, Luke and John. The beavenly gift of humor is not a plant

of universal growth.

But that which, to a comer from a new country, is almost unintelligible is the manner in which a building like this is woven into the history of the State, and for that 1 cite something of the story of St Alban. story of St. Alban.

ENGLAND'S FIRST MARTYR.
In the first place, its name is that of
England's first martyr—the St. Stephen of the Church in England-and the event is perpetuated in a carving still visible, show-ing the decapitation of the saint and the eyes of his executioner falling out, as the egend assures us they did. This martyrdom occurred about 304, and was one of the cruel results of a decree of Diocletian. The saint lost his life on the hill on

cipium."

More than eleven centuries ago the Mercian King, Offa II., fiinding his conscience a little troubled by reason of his murder of Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, resolved to make some amends by founding an abbey in honor of England's first martyr, on the spot where he suffered; and, curiously enough, be surfag amounting this design, to where he suffered; and, curiously enough, he wrote, announcing this design, to Charlemagne, who warmly approved it. Mercapon, King Offa, ordered search to be made for the martyr's bones, and found them without difficulty, since a church already existed within whose walls they were interred. I may here mention as illustrating how this building links the present with a remote past that its royal founder, according to early French chronicles, was the fifteenth in descent from the Teuton King Wodin, worshipped, under the name of Odin, by the Scandinavians as the god of war. navians as the god of war.

And thus in honor of Engiand's irst Christian martyr, with the approval of the great Emperor of the Franks, and by a descendant of the Scandinavian Mars. was this monastery founded, and com-mitted to the monks of St. Benedict. And if its origin is thus linked with an almost mythical past, so, also, is its history with the most stirring events in the annals of England. To mention these in detail would much overpass the per-mitted length of this article; but I may be allowed to note here and there an incident showing how this edifice enters into the political, literary, and moral history of England. FIRST INCOME TAX.

The first "Peter's Pence"—the earliest income tax known in England—appropriated to ecclesiastical purposes in the realm, was dedicated to the maintenance of St. Alban. It was called "Peter's Pence" because collected on the 1st day of August, the festival of St. Peter in chains. The order to which the abbey was confided-St. Benedict-had been introduced into England by St. Augustine, "the Apostle of England." The earlier abbots were all of the royal family. The sixth abbot established a market about 959, and built three churches, in one of which—St. Michael's—S.r Francis Bacon is buried. His successor, a few years later, translated a large part of the Bible into Saxon, the language of the people, compiled a Latin and Saxon dictionary, and wrote a volume of ser-mons. The eleventh abbot, about 990, composed a metrical history of St. Alban, and set it to music; and it was sung in the choir for four centuries afterwards. When the Norman William conquered England the abbot in function was the nearest heir to the Danish King Canute. He extorted from William an oath, which he himself administered, that he would respect the laws of England; and upon so noteworthy that during his sway no the Conqueror's violating his oath he abandoned his monastery, and soon after died of a broken heart, having in vain

tried to rouse his countrymen to resist the invader and restore the Saxon line. Robert Mowbray, the great Earl of Northumberland, after being imprisoned by William Rufus and Henry I. for years became a monk of St. Alban, and is buried in the abbey. The sixteenth abbot built a hospital for male lepers, who were very numerous in England in those days. In the time of this abbot King Henry I, conferred on the monastery full jurisdiction of civil suits and cognizance of the smaller crimes; and later on, King Edward IV. gave the abbot jurisdiction of all felonies—a power exercised until the dissolution of the abbey under Henry VIII. During the rule of this abbot a young man named Nicolas Breakespeare, the son of one of the servants of the monastery, applied for admission to the order, but was rejected a deficient in learning, whereupon he left England for the Continent, and applied himself with such diligence that he was admitted to orders, and eventually became, under the name of Adrian IV. In 1217 the celebrated historian Matthew of Paris, became a monk of St. Alban. Shortly after the wars of the barons broke out, and the monks applied for and astery. In the time of the twenty-fifth abbot the body of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., rested at this abbey (1291), on its way from Herdeby, where she who were very numerous in England in those days. In the time of this abbot King Henry I. conferred on the monas-tery full jurisdiction of civil suits and

died, to Westminster Abbey, where she halts of the coffin, the King erected a memorial cross. Of the nine two still remain-Waitham and Northampton.

CHARING CROSS. The memorial known to all visitors to London as Charing Cross was the last, It was destroyed by order of the Long It was destroyed by of the stones used Parliament in 1647, and the stones used Parliament in 1647, and the stones used to pave the street before Whitehall. to pave the street before whitenan. The magnificent structure in front of the Charing Cross Hotel is a fac simile of the one destroyed. The St. Alban cross remained for four centuries intact. When the Black Prince won the battle of Poletiers and captured the French King he committed his prisoner to this above for people beging. After the Wat Tyler insursafe-keeping. After the Wat Tyler insurrection Richard II. held court in the mon-

rection Richard II. held court in the most astery, and several of the rioters were here condemned and executed. About 1453 the controversies between the houses of York and Lancaster began, and both the batties of this dispute were fought near the walls of the abbey, York winning the first and the Lancasteriam fought near the walls of the abbey, York winning the first and the Lancasteriam Queen Margaret the second, defeating Warwick and recovering the King, who was captured in the first fight; and the following day the royal family repaired to the abbey to return thanks for the victory.

The first English history was printed by Caxton, at his own press, in 1190; but the second edition of the same work, "The Chronicles of England," was printed in

the monastery.

Already in 1480 a devotional biography had been printed by the monks, of which there are three copies still extant, one in the British Museum.

The first treatise on hunting ever

printed was issued from this monastery in 1486, and, oddly enough, it was written by a woman, and she the process of a convent! In 1521 the great Cardinal Wolsey was abbot of the monastery, and it is noteworthy that during his sway no ginla, who a century and a half later

"I thank God there are no free schools "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing (in the colony), and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government

ower the leader of the Welch revolt. of Surah Jennings. he first Duchess of Marlborough, "who ust have been a lady, she swore so aw-lly," said the lawyer's clerk. The Duke e Regent of Henry VI., ford; and John of Gaunt's grandson and Harry Percy, Hotspur's son and many scores of other, who made England's hisory. But I have said enough to show how a single house, albeit a church, may link itself through many ages with the

life of a people. AN HISTORIC STREAM.

The sun was already declining when I made my way by the banks of the tiny little brook, to which I could not begrudge the name of river, proudly claimed by the country people, although it is not twenty country people, although it is not twenty miles long and rarely above twenty feet broad, for on its banks the battles of the Roses took piace, and on those banks more than eight centuries ago the great Queen Boadicea avenged her wrongs in the slaughter of many thousand Romans. Who was I to deny any title it might claim, to this mighty witness? And I wandered along, watching the boys fishing, with subime faith which survives so many lime faith which survives so many disappointments, and the little girls with upturned skirts wading under the cool willows, until the little church of St. Michael hove in sight, where Bacon, "wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind" lies burled within the chancel—as also lies Shakespeare and Stratford—a seated marble edligy of him looking down on his grave—dilling of the strategies of the seated face, begitting a Lord eiligy of him looking down on his grave-a serious thoughful face, befitting a Lord Chancellor, and the author of Novum Organum. The little church, nearly a thousand years old, has been often re-stored or repaired, and is used to-day as a place of worship. By the side of the a place of worship. By the side of the pulpit is a stand, on which for centuries an hour-glass stood, in mute but significant protest, if the summons were too

On the right side of the door is a circular opening in the wall, of perhaps 26 inches in diameter, which has been known immemorially as "The Squint." Through it the lepers, not admitted to enter the church, were allowed to watch the ser-vice. Not far off is Hatfield House, the home of Lord Salisbury, and in its grounds in oak is shown under which Queen Elizaan oak is shown under which Queen Elizabeth was sitting when news was brought her that her resolution to murder Mary, Queen of Scotts, was carried out.

And so, ending my day with a mug of ale in a quaint old house near the river brink, which bears over its door, in old beatleth latters the sign.

English letters, the sign:
"Ye oldest inhabited house in England."

bade adieu to the town and church of St.

Alban, and to Bacon's grave.

A. M. KEHLEY.

Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 17th, 1900.

Against Civilization.

"Civilization," remarked the pessimist, 'is a failure."
"That's right," answered the Filipino eneral. "It may be all right as an artis-tic proposition, but I am blest if I can see any way of making a financial success of it."—Washington Star.

"Why has Plymouth changed his board.

me place."
"His landlady called his violin a fiddle." -Chicago Times-Herald,